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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The French Defeated at Artenay.

Bazaine's Army Determined to Force Their Way Out or Perish.

Fighting Resumed at Orleans.

Palikao Offers His Service to the Republic.

Arrival of Castellar in France.

Garibaldi to Operate With a Picked Corps in the Vosges Districts.

Movements of General Burnside.

Decree Declaring the Roman Provinces an Integral Part of Italy.

Thiers Expected at Vienna.

Fire Opened on the Forts of Paris.

Spanish Sympathy for the French Republic.

The Prussians Shoot all the French-Tireurs They Capture.

No Armistice to Be Granted by Prussia.

PRUSSIA.

Bazaine's Troops Determined to Cut Their Way Out or Perish.

LUXEMBURG, October 11, *via* BRUSSELS, October 11.—Heavy cannonading was maintained all throughout Sunday and after nightfall, despoting that another great battle was being fought. The French prisoners taken during the engagements of Friday, Saturday and Sunday assert that Bazaine's troops have taken the desperate resolution to cut their way through the Prussian armies at Metz or perish to a man.

Burnside's Movements.

BERLIN, October 11.—Gen. Burnside has telegraphed to the Government here and to Minister Bancroft, through Count Bismarck, intimating that he will re-enter Paris. He asks also that a dispatch be forwarded to President Grant, announcing that he has met Mr. Washburne in the city, delivered certain communications, and found the legation all safe.

FRANCE.

Late Balloon Adventures.

TOURS, October 11.—Reynolds and May, who have arrived here, bring a report of the situation of the Parisian Government by Gambetta. Reynolds describes the scenes and incidents of their voyage from the beleaguered city. Members of the Government and a great crowd of people collected at Issinens the start. Louis Blanc was in the assemblage. In a few seconds after starting, the balloons were over the Prussian lines, and were greeted with a sharp volley of musketry. The hissing of bullets and shells was heard on all sides. Rockets and other missiles were also fired at the balloon, the ballast was thrown out, and the wind freshening up at this moment, the voyagers escaped. Reynolds' balloon descended at Creiux, and for a long time was so close to the earth that one shot from the Prussians wounded him in the hand and another went through the balloon. Both the balloons were ultimately landed north of Amiens.

There has been nothing heard from Paris for a day or two.

It is understood that fighting was resumed to-day near Orleans.

The people of Tours are expressing their indignation at the course of the authorities in not seeing that the Fifteenth Corps was properly reinforced.

The people are painfully impressed because troops were not immediately pushed forward to assist in the engagement.

Bourbaki has been summoned to Tours to account for his conduct. He is charged with having left his post to visit England.

Count de Palikao has offered his services to the Republic.

Castellar, a brilliant young Spanish Republican, has arrived here to sympathize with the French Government.

Garibaldi will operate with a picked corps of riflemen in the Vosges districts.

M. Gembetta will preside over the war administration, with two votes in the deliberations.

Two Americans in another balloon accompanied M. Gambetta from Paris to Amiens. They kept well together the whole way, and were constantly fired upon by the Prussians until safely outside the line.

The scene of the battle, which occurred yesterday near Artenay, is only three hour's ride by rail from the city, and here are collected seventy thousand troops—infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The French Defeated at Artenay.

ORLEANS, October 11.—The Commandant-in-Chief of the Fifteenth Army Corps sends the following report to the Minister of War at Tours: About nine o'clock yesterday morning, at Artenay, where there was a brigade of Irregulis and several companies of chasseurs, we were attacked by a considerable force of the enemy, who succeeded in occupying the place. General Regan went to the assistance of the French forces with five regiments and four mitrailleuse, and also a battery of eight guns. After combatting until four o'clock in the afternoon, our troops were repulsed and driven into the forest, which I retain and shall defend at any price. The Prussians outnumbered us.

Captured Letters.

TOURS, October 11.—Another body of Prussian prisoners recently captured, has arrived here.

Prussian Cruelty.

The *Moniteur* publishes communications from persons in different departments of France now under the control of the Prussians, giving details of shocking cruelties committed by the Prussians, in addition to exorbitant contributions where the people have been impoverished by former requisitions.

The Aerial Letter Carriers.

TOURS, October 11.—Gambetta's balloon brought out of Paris ten kilogrammes of letters, each weighing about four grammes. They are nearly 30,000 in number. There were also 18,000 writing despatch at the Paris postoffice. The carrier pigeons have considerably more than they can do as postmen.

A Life for a Life.

The Prussians shoot all the Francs-tireurs they capture. This is one reason why the latter carry the black flag.

The atrocities are not committed by large bodies of Prussians, but by squads who are not under command of superior officers.

Retaliation.

TOURS, October 11.—The Prussians having threatened to execute the municipal authorities of Albis, because it that place the Francs-tireurs surprised the enemy, the French Government has given official, public notice that one Prussian prisoner will be shot for every person killed.

Not to be Decorated.

TOURS, October 11.—The report that Gen. Ulrich will receive the grand cross of the Legion of Honor is denied.

A Rumor by the Prussians.

The journals of this city publish the news of the death of Prince Frederick Charles.

Prussian Prisoners.

A large number of prisoners of war, including some Uhlans, arrived here to-day. Crowds collected to get a glimpse of them. They appeared much exasperated and it required strong efforts of the authorities to prevent retaliation on the spot for the late Prussian atrocities.

ENGLAND.

Are They Going to the North Sea?

LONDON, October 11.—Twelve French troopships passed Dover to-day bound East.

More Prisoners Captured.

The Prussians took two thousand prisoners in the last encounter.

Good Advice.

General Garibaldi has exhorted the people of Nice and Savoy to discontinue agitation at present, as it does no good and only embarrasses France to her struggle against Prussia.

French in Possession.

LONDON, October 11.—A dispatch from St. Quentin yesterday afternoon says that the Prussians have not reappeared in that section. There were 600 French troops of all sorts in the town.

Fire Opened on the Paris Forts.

It may be assumed that the Prussians opened fire on the fortifications of Paris to-day, postponing the bombardment of the city itself until the response of the people makes it inevitable.

Firing on the People.

LONDON, October 11.—A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that the Prussians on leaving Meaux fired on the people, killing and wounding several.

Advices from Metz to Sunday say the weather is very unfavorable. Firing from the works is steadily maintained. The rinderpest has made its appearance.

The Prussian wounded have been removed to Berlin.

No Armistice Will be Granted.

It is stated that Lord Lyons recently suggested to Bismarck the expediency of an armistice. Bismarck replied that Prussia would be glad to make peace any time and any where, but that no proposition looking to a truce would be entertained for a moment.

Further Particulars.

LONDON, October 11.—At the last accounts from the scene of yesterday's battle at Athenay, near Orleans, the Prussian cavalry was in close pursuit of the French troops.

German Union Favored.

The Liberals, in convention at Stuttgardt, yesterday, adopted a resolution in favor of the union of Germany.

Generous Gift.

LONDON, October 11.—Among the documents found in the Tuileries is a deed, dated immediately prior to the marriage of Napoleon with Eugenie, in which nearly 6,000,000 of francs is settled by the Emperor on Miss Howard and her son the Count De Beauregard.

Thionville Doomed.

The Germans are closing in on Thionville. They have been reinforced and are receiving provisions from Strasburg.

A New Saxon Decoration.

The King of Saxony has instituted a new order, that of St. Henry, solely to honor the King of Prussia. The new decoration was delivered, on October 9, to King William, who, in response, complimented the Saxon troops for their bravery.

War material is shipped daily from Liverpool in large quantities, it is supposed, for France.

Prussian Victory Near Orleans.

LONDON, October 11.—A detachment of the army of the Crown Prince, under General Von Dertizen, defeated a portion of the army of the Loire yesterday, near Orleans, taking 1,000 prisoners and three pieces of artillery.

Towns Burned.

The French fled in disorder.

The Prussians were twice repulsed this repulsed at Cherizy, but rallied and taking possession of the town set fire to it. The town is now in ruins. The French say the Prussians have also burned several towns and villages on the plains of Beuce.

Refuse to Fight.

The clerical party in France, especially in Brittany and La Vendee, have taken umbrage at the popularity of Garibaldi, and refuse to fight under him.

Is Worth More than Paris.

Special to the Times.]

LONDON, October 11—A special correspondent, writing from Rouen, states that the Provisional Government is more anxious to secure the relief of Metz, than even that of Paris. For the former fortress, it has reasons to know, contains 800,000 chassepots, immense quantities of ammunition and other stores.

Not Very Brave

The people of Rouen are lamentably lacking in pluck, but may possibly show fight under Commandant De Failly, a redoubtable firebrester, who has promised to defend the city.

SPAIN.

The Spanish People Decidedly Sympathize With France.

MADRID, October 11.—Senor Castellar recently received a deputation from France. He delivered a short speech affirming the sympathies of the Spanish people are decidedly with the French Republic.

ITALY.

Patrezzi, President of the College of Cardinals.

FLORENCE, October 11.—Cardinal Patrezzi has been appointed the successor to Cardinal Mattei, deceased, as President of the College of Cardinals.

Thiers Expected in Florence.

FLORENCE, October 11.—M. Thiers is expected to arrive from Vienna to-morrow.

The New Roman Province in Italy.

The Italian Government has issued a decree declaring the Roman provinces an integral part of Italy. The Pope preserves his dignities of inviolability and his personal prerogative as a sovereign. Ecclesiastical freedom at the Romans, the Independence of the Pope, and the free exercise of his spiritual authority are guaranteed. An amnesty for all political offences is also promulgated.

Count La Marmora is appointed Lieutenant Governor, charged with the administration of these decrees.

DENMARK.

Will Wait to See the Result of the War.

COPENHAGEN, October 11.—During the debate on the Budget in the Folkthing to-day, the Ministry declined to make any reduction in the army estimates until the result of the war between Prussia and France is better known.

SIEGE OF METZ

The Besieged and the Besiegers—Starvation the Only Game—How the Prussians Pay for Their Provender, and How They Treat Their Prisoners.

The Prussians have a great stock of provisions stored up at Corcelles, and the last dash that Bazaine made was almost gallant but a most desperate attempt to get at these stores. The attempt cost him dearly. Would he have made it had he not seen that he would need supplies? One can form no conception as to the actual condition of things in the city compensated for by our extensive knowledge of the state of things in the surrounding country. The beleaguered garrison may have plenty to eat, but the people of Metz have nothing. A *morsel* interested in deciding the question of how long men, women and children can subsist on wheat, and little will actually keep one from dying, would do well to come out here and purse his nose and nibble. He would have plenty of opportunity. The well-to-do people all around Metz have gone over to the Germans but the poor hungry folks have been unable to scuffle. Some of them manage to get a scanty ration from the Prussians in exchange for their labor in the use of their wagons and horses or for driving the Prussian carts; but the majority are on the verge of starvation. I have seen it in their retiring countenances, and I am told by those who have been in the habit of visiting the people of every-thing that can be eaten, they liberally pay for very little. Bread is a thing unknown to them. Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky are represented at the Cherokee fair now holding at Rome, Georgia.

Napoleon's attempt at suicide on the 18th ult. The Consul correspondent of the Vienna *Presse*, who has peculiar facilities for having reliable information, writes as follows:

"The Prussian Government has issued the strongest prohibition against the receipt at the Telegraph office of a report of the circumstances which I shall now relate to you from authentic sources, in spite of all attempts at concealment.

"Yesterday the news spread here like wildfire that Napoleon had, on the 18th, made an attempt at suicide. The details of the affair are communicated by the officer on guard. Napoleon for two days exhibited a strange elevation of spirits. He received during the last few days several dispatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke but little, and for two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings and Brussels, were accordingly taken to him in the park.

"He read them and grew visibly pale, he then returned to the castle and shut himself up in his room. After they had seen or heard nothing of him for two hours his immediate attendants began to be alarmed. About half past nine o'clock they resolved on the pretext of having something to communicate, to ask for admission into his room.

"Prince Murat undertook the task, but to his repeated knocks and calls on Napoleon by name returned. After half an hour they broke open the door, and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint.

"Two physicians were immediately brought, and they succeeded, after the lapse of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything pointed to an attempt at suicide. The Governor of Cassel made his appearance at a still later hour in the castle, which was in a state of the greatest confusion. The Governor did not leave until morning, and has sent a long account of the matter to the headquarters."

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Free-shooters and volunteers are becoming very troublesome in the rear of the German army. An immense booty, amounting it is said, to 37,500,000 francs (£1 480,000), was captured by the peasants of a village near Boursait. The money was seized in a commissariat train, and was intended for the payment of the German troops.

The lists of the wounded on each side taken care of by the opposing party in the present war, were published by the Germans and French authorities at first by way of Geneva, but now in a direct manner.

The brewers of Berlin have sent five hundred casks of beer, packed in ice, to the Prussian army. A committee of brewers, armed with the proper beer glasses, accompanies this shipment of malt extract. What can the German army expect from their French? Even in the country men *malt*-treat them in such a manner.

A Paris letter to a London paper says: The most despised class in Paris has commanded the greatest admiration in this war. I think we shall hear no more ridicule of the Cocodes and the Petits Creves. Just as in our Crimean war we expected nothing of Napoleon's soldiers, and coupled them with Punch's caricatures, so we have been astonished at the splendid fighting qualities of the Parisian swell will be laughed at again. However, it is pretty certain that the disappearance of the Empire the true Parisian swell will no more exist.

Speaking of the Prussian protest against the shipment of American arms for France the *Journal of Commerce* says: Can the people of Monmouth see how this action, and the whole war has been able to shut out of Germany the immense preponderance of moral aid which she has enjoyed during the earlier and most critical period of its existence, and to a very large portion of our people. That has been worth to her a hundred fold more than all the cannon, rifles, and gunpowder shipped from New York to France; and with that, and the strict and impartial enforcement of the neutrality laws of this country, she has won the day, and as a nation probably is, well satisfied—i we German editors here and abroad to the contrary notwithstanding."

Dr. Johann Jacoby, just sentenced by the Prussian government to a term of imprisonment for drafting resolutions against the forcible annexation of North Schleswig, knows more of the inside of prisons than even Silvio Pellico, He is an old time consistent leader of the German Democratic party, and has always been in the van of political movements. In 1840 he wrote a memoir on the policy of the government for which he was sentenced to lay with bread and water for a year. In 1848 he was a member of the first German Parliament, and then of the Prussian Chamber. He was a steady opponent, and though speaking but rarely, made himself feared by his facts and sharp thrusts in the House. When the Parliament was forcibly dissolved he retired to Switzerland, but hearing that there was a prosecution against him for treason, he voluntarily returned and fought his lawsuit successfully. He was again elected but refused to serve and declined to his practice. He was subsequently a member of the new Chamber, and was again tried for seditious language; and again for another hour-long speech he was acquitted. Count Bismarck, His persecution by the Government of Prussia has been unremitting.

An Austrian nobleman, Baron Sina, has generously offered to take care gratuitously of three thousand wounded soldiers, and place at his beautiful estate, the watering place Trentschin-Teplitz.

Ernest Renan in an article on the war in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, says that the war is a great misfortune to civilization, and admits that the French were the aggressors. He holds that the natural relation of France and Germany is one the unity of Christianity, not of close alliance. A league between the three great powers of Protestantism, Germany and England, would be able, he thinks, to preserve the peace in Europe, to curb the restless Russian, and to direct the affairs of the American continent.

The wounded of the German armies, when they recover, are not sent back to the front right away, but at first to their homes.

The greatest event of the war, in the matter of saving life, was, perhaps, the tying of the carotid artery in the case of a wounded soldier bleeding to death on the hideous day of Sedan, by a surgeon, amid a hurricane of bullets; that was an American victory. Another such soldier has recovered snatched from the jaws of death. The American was helped by an Irish citizen. This is one of the most common late operations in surgery, requiring the steady, minute precision of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, especially a accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, and the knowledge of a watchmaker mending a Geneva watch; steady fingers, especially a accurate eye, chloroform to still the patient, minute dissecting and a watchmaker's eye to get at the artery. Yet our American and Irish friends did not flinch, though the hospital itself was smashed by a shell close by.

Every day more than two hundred thousand letters are sent home by the German soldiers, and about forty thousand are received. The Prussian Field Postoffice Department has shown itself very efficient.

A curious contrast is drawn by the Charleston, S. C., *Courier* as follows: Strasburg held out precisely the same number of days that Vicksburg did during the war. There were about the same forces of the besiegers and besieged in both cases. Strasburg, however, had the advantage of having a large supply of cannon, seventeen hundred having been captured by the Germans. Vicksburg had not over a hundred cannon, and a large proportion were of large calibre. Vicksburg, besides, had no regular fortifications—only slight earth works, the last line of which extended from the Christian swell will be laughed at again. However, it is pretty certain that the disappearance of the Empire the true Parisian swell will no more exist.

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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Important Movement by Philadelphia League.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The Directors of the Union League, of Philadelphia, have called a meeting of the members of that organization for the purpose of considering a proposed application to the Legislature for a call of a State Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania. We must assume that this movement is not in any way connected with party politics, but is intended as a means of calling public attention to a subject of universal interest.

The Legislature has power to propose such amendments once in five years, and since the last revision of 1838 seven years have been expired. Several amendments have thus been made and approved by the people, but that body is not always composed of men who have any special regard for the fundamental law of the State, or who are competent to perform any other service as legislators than such as will put money in their pockets. The Legislature is composed of successive legislators, and the facility with which the voice of the people can be overborne, bought by individuals and corporations applying for special legislation, which have turned the attention of thoughtful men to the necessity of action of constitutional reform. A convention called, therefore, for the purpose of revising the only efficient instrumentality of such reform, and if the Union League identifies itself with the movement, so that the movement shall not be a partisan agreed, its action will probably meet with general approval.

The City of Dubuque subscribed $450,189 in aid of railroads. For a few years it paid the tax, and then sunk under the burden. It has expended large sums in trying to evade the debt, but its creditors have maintained their claims. That debt, with accrued interest, now amounts to $1,295,078, of which $265,000 is for judgments. The population of the city, at this date, but 18,000. When this debt was fostered, the city was rapidly increasing in population, voted, the city was rapidly increasing in rapidly. But when the tax-gatherer began his rounds to collect the interest coupons, and it was known that every inch of property was mortgaged to the holders of the railroad aid bonds, bolds came and the population came to a stand-still. Many left the city, and a vast amount of active capital was removed to other places.

Dubuque has retained almost stationary since, and is a melancholy example of the consequences of selling bonds recklessly.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Returns at this hour indicate the election of the entire "Regular" County and Legislative Ticket by from three to five thousand majority. WALTON, however, on the Reform Ticket, runs largely ahead, but is defeated.

NEGLEY is elected by from two to three thousand, according to present appearance.

FREW'S vote, we judge, will be in the neighborhood of 1,500.

The total vote is light, the Democratic vote in particular falling off. To this fact and the colored vote, NEGLEY's election is solely due.

Fayette.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLEVERNON, PA., October 11, 1870.

Bellevernon, Borough, Fayette county, gives Andrew Stewart sixty-three majority, a gain of sixteen over Covode's last election.

J. S. V.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENCASTLE, PA., October 11, 1870.

Greenesette, in Cessna's district, Republican 28, Democratic 54.

Stewart, Republican, gains 87 votes in Union district, composed of Union borough, North and South Union townships, over Packer's vote in '67 year.

BROWNSVILLE, October 11.—Brownsville borough gives Foster 158, Stewart 111; Bridgeport, Stewart 155, Foster 82; seventy-nine colored votes in the two boroughs, and one Republican majority in the two boroughs.

New Haven borough, Stewart, 12 majority; Democratic gain of 13.

In six districts Stewart's loss on the last vote is 53.

In six townships the Democratic gain is 118 over the vote of 1868.

Cecil Township—69 Republican majority, a Republican loss of 13 on 1868.

Uniontown—Foster's majority in Fayette county will be over 800.

Dunbar Township—Foster 179 majority, a Democratic loss of 1.

North Strabane Township—Democratic gain of 29 over 1868.

Brady's Bend—McJunkin, Republican, 194; Stewart, 59—same township the same.

Uniontown—North Union township gives Foster 207, Stewart; Schratterly, for Legislature, 204.

South Union township—Foster, 93; Stewart, 78; Schnatterly, 90; Cope, 76.

Lehigh.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., October 11, 1870.

Blairsville borough gives Andrew Stewart one hundred and fifty-seven majority, a gain of fifty-one. The vote is about the same as last year. R. B.

Washington.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

WASHINGTON, PA., October 11, 1870.

McClelland, for Congress, has 29 majority in this borough.—Democratic loss of 9 over 1868. Brownsville gives Foster 17 majority. In Carmichael borough Donahue's majority is 20.

Canonsburg—Democratic majority 1, a Democratic gain of 34 on 1868.

Allenport gives a Democratic majority of 36, a gain of 5.

Dunkirk precinct—Republican majority 71; Republican gain, 25.

Charlton township—Donley's majority 71; Ramsey's majority 71; same vote as in 1868.

Twenty-Fourth District.

Despatches from the several counties in the Twenty-fourth district indicate that the re-election of Captain Donley to Congress is very doubtful. The Democracy claim that Captain McClelland is certainly elected.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—The election is progressing with spirit. The colored voters are exercising the privilege of voting for the first time.

In the Fourth ward a difficulty occurred between Republican and McMullin adherents. The latter struck McMullin for an alleged attempt to cost him from the line of voters. He is then in jail, but was bailed out. He has given himself up to the police.

In the Fifth ward there was a great crowd and the polls were obstructed. Finally the United States Marshals interfered, put the deputies in charge, and kept the polls open. Only one precinct alone number 900. In anticipation of a serious riot, the United States Marshals have been sworn in. The police force is 1,000 strong, and though speaking but rarely, made himself feared by his facts and sharp thrusts in the House. When the Parliament was forcibly dissolved he retired to Switzerland, but hearing that there was a prosecution against him for treason, he voluntarily returned and fought his lawsuit successfully. He was again elected but refused to serve and declined to his practice. He was subsequently a member of the new Chamber, and was again tried for seditious language; and again for another hour-long speech he was acquitted. Count Bismarck, His persecution by the Government of Prussia has been unremitting.

In the Second Congressional district there is no Democratic candidate, and the contest is between Kelly, Republican, and Mann, Independent Republican, are elected.

In the Third ward a difficulty occurred between Republicans and Democrats, which resulted in the arrest of Democratic Congressman Kelly, Republican, gains 39 over 1868.

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Beaver.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., October 12, 1870.

Shurlock's majority in Beaver county is about two hundred and fifty; Donley and the balance of the Republican ticket will be elected about two hundred and fifty, Chandler, the candidate of General Irwin and the Beaver *Argus*, will not have the necessary majority. R. B.

BEAVER, PA., October 11, 1870.

Titusville—The Republican city officers are elected.

Cambria.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, October 11, 1870.

Mr. Morrell will carry this county by three hundred majority. Jno. Scott, Esq., will be elected over the Republican candidate.

JOHNSTOWN, October 11.—The East ward of Ebensburg gives Morrell 61, Sesser 56; Bonasieux 18, Read 22, Wood 22, Barnett 43, Speer 109.

Cambria county gives Morrell majority, for Congress, 300 and upward. His election is considered sure. In Johnstown he has a majority within the limits of the District Court of 1,035.

Franklin.

WAYNESBORO, October 11.—Cessna, Republican, has a majority of 34, a Democratic gain of 10 in the township.

Canton township—Republican majority 16, a Republican gain of 1 on 1868.

Westmoreland.

Mt. Pleasant borough—Stewart, Congress, 87; Foster, 70.

Greensburg—Foster, 272; Stewart, 102; Republican gain, 6.

West Newton, New Stokley township, Stewart 130, Foster 82.

West Newton borough, Stewart's majority 83, a Democratic gain of 12 over 1868.

Huntingdon township, Republican gain of 30.

Hempfield township, Republican majority 50.

North Huntingdon—Foster 254, Foster 227.

[By Western Union Line.]

Greensburg, Ludwick, Penn boroughs and Hempfield township give 32 Republican gain over 1868.

Salisbury—Stewart 61, Foster 87, a Republican gain of 15. Indiana borough—Stewart's majority 73, a Democratic gain.

For Congress the Democratic majority is about 400. Foster's majority in the county is not over 600. The Republican county ticket is elected.

Crawford county—Five townships give Foster a gain over 1869 of 400.

Union county—Republican State ticket 709 majority.

New Lexington—Pike township and New Lexington, 73 Democratic majority, a Democratic gain of 12. Van Trump's majority over Brown, 65.

Valley Junction—Carey, Democrat, 146; Stevenson, Republican, 87, and the balance of the ticket in the same proportion.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—In Corryville, Clifton, Harrison and Riverside precincts Stevenson, Republican, gains 77. Everything appears favorable to Stevenson's election.

In the Twelfth and Twenty-third wards, Colerain, Delhi, Clifton, Springfield, Harrison and Riverside precincts of the Second District Stevenson gains 178 on the last Congressional elections, when his majority was 497.

The returns indicate Perry's election.

The Republican county ticket is doubtless elected in Hamilton county.

Returns from the Third Congressional District show slight gains for Schenck.

Lebanon—Five townships indicate a Republican loss of 131 against the vote of 1869.

Pleasant Valley—Darby township, Madison county, gives Shellabarger 125; Jewett 78; a Republican gain over the last Congressional election.

Ironton—Lawrence county's Republican majority is about 500, a slight Democratic gain.

Coshocton—Five townships of Coshocton county report a Republican loss of 78 on the last year.

Groveport—The Democratic majority on the State and Congressional ticket is 172, a Democratic gain of 22.

Dayton—Four wards give Schenck 115 majority. Montgomery county has probably gone Democratic.

Columbus—There are large Republican gains all over Ohio. The majority in the State will reach 50,000.

Shellsburger has a large majority.

Franklin county—Schenck's majority—Sherwood has 374 majority; a Republican gain of 61.

Hancock county—In three townships the Republicans gain 155. The county is probably Republican.

Auburn county—In three townships the Republican gain is 160.

Toledo—Peck, for Congress, 58 majority; a gain of 58.

Meigs county—Gives a Republican gain of about 200.

Franklin county—Five wards and seven townships give Shellsburger a gain of 378 on the vote given by the same wards last year.

Franklin County—The Independent ticket in this county is elected be 500 to 1,000 majority. The county gives 100 Democratic majority. Democratic gain.

The Republicans gain one Congressman in the Fourth district.

The Republican majority in the State will be 150,000.

Canton—The State ticket in Stark county has about 400 Republican majority; a gain of 150. Canton gives a Republican majority of 200.

Upon's majority for Congress in the Eighteenth District is estimated to be about 5,000.

Columbus—Scattering returns from all parts of Ohio show large Republican gains. Shellabarger, in the Fourth District, is certainly elected. The Independent ticket in Franklin county beats the regular Democratic ticket badly.

Ninth Ward, city of Columbus, Jewett's majority 225, a Republican gain of 50.

Returns so far give Republican gains all over the State.

Shellabarger and Schenck are undoubtedly elected.

Returns from this city show large Republican gains. English for Treasurer and Nash for Prosecuting Attorney are probably elected.

Franklin township—Franklin county—Jewett's majority 128.

Cleveland—Ten wards show 100 Republican gain. The vote of 20 wards gives a Republican majority of 1,276.

Cuyahoga county has probably 2,400 Republican majority on the vote.

Prairietown—Franklin township—Jewett's majority 32.

Medina county has probably 1,100 Republican majority.

Jackson, Franklin county—Republican gain 46.

Toledo—Toledo gives Sherwood, Republican, 645 majority; Peck, Republican, 535 majority. Hayes in 1869 had 497.

Lucas county gives 1,200 Republican majority.

Groveport—Madison township, Franklin county, Democratic majority 272, a Democratic gain 28.

Pomeroy—Returns from three wards give a Republican majority for Surgeon for Congress of 76, Republican gain of 154 over 1869.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, IND., October 11.—The election passed off quietly. The only disturbance was by the arrest of Mayor Walker as assisting a Deputy United States Marshal.

SOUTH BEND, October 11.—336 majority for the Republican State Ticket. Democratic Secretary of State. The largest majority ever given in this county was in 1868, 181; for Grant, 227. Eddy, Democratic candidate for Secretary, resides here and runs 200 ahead of his party.

LOGANSPORT, October 11.—The election to-day was quiet. The indications are that the vote was not as large as at the last election. The result here is long. It will be late before reliable news can be obtained.

TERRE HAUTE—Two wards, Republican majority 60; loss 6.

Franklin county—Four townships give a small Republican gain.

Morgan county—One township, Republican majority from last year, 20.

Vigo county—Democratic majority 100; gain over 200.

St. Paul—Democratic majority 81; gain 3.

Decatur county—One township, Democratic majority 122; gain 120.

Goodland—Democratic majority 6; gain 10.

Matamoras—Republican majority on one State ticket 2; on Governor 4.

Piyot county—Reported Republican gain of 200 by the negro vote.

Indianapolis, midnight—Returns are meager and indicate a big Republican gains, reported in several river counties by the negro vote, and small Democratic gains in the central portions of the State. The indications are that the Republican State ticket is elected by a small majority.

Terre Haute—The Democrats have probably carried this county by about 100 majority; Republicans lose 200.

IOWA.

Scanty Returns—Light Vote—Republican Gains—Constitutional Convention Defeated.

DESMOINES, October 11.—Returns of the election come in very slowly. The roads are so bad in Central Iowa, on account of the continued rains, that not more than 20 will come in to-night. The vote everywhere has been light. In this whole region, but little more than half a vote has been polled. In this (Polk) county the vote is much lighter than last year. The majority is about 1,000, being relatively larger than the vote of the county.

The Republican majority in the city of Des Moines is over 400. The meagre returns from outlying districts indicate that the vote will be light, the Republican majorities are less and the Democratic gains are small over the previous year. At this hour we have no certain figures from these counties.

As far as heard from the vote in this section of the State is largely against the Constitutional Convention. Half the counties to hear from give majorities against the Convention.

The system adopted by the President and Secretary of the Interior upon the retirement of the army officers from duty as Indian agents has worked admirably. Many have decided to give the offices to persons who might be named by the various Christian associations who have established missions among the Indians. The Methodist, Quaker and other denominations have, some of them, refused to nominate their friends for the positions, giving as a reason that it is not proper to be appointed by each sect, great favoritism has been shown to the Baptists, and the Secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions, refuses to designate any person for the agency on the ground that number sei opposite the Methodist denomination was so small as almost to fall to receive the existence of the Indian race and useful missions established by that sect in several portions of the Union. If the Methodists complain, but will fill the quota assigned them. Still, it is doubtful whether the proposed plan can be carried out, owing to the above disaffections.

Stale Bread.

Persons who like stale bread should send to Pompeii for it. It is said they have loaves there which were baked eighteen hundred years ago. Fresh bread, sweet and nutritious, is the beautiful biscuit should use the Banner Baking Powder, and they will have them.

At Lowell, Mass., James Chandler, Augustus Crummitt, John Burns, and others, were killed by a boiler explosion, while two others and several others were hurt, some, it is reported, fatally.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Bagging in good demand: hemp 28½@29c; flax 27@28c. Cotton quiet and weak; middling 15c. Flour—demand good at full prices. Whisky active and firmer at $1 13@1 25. Corn, oats and rye dull and unchanged. Provisions excited and active, and prices advanced; pork 32; lard 16½ c bacon 14½, 17½@18½c. Whisky steady at 89c. Tobacco—sales of 100 hhds at $3 85@6 75 for trashy to good leaf; $7@10 for low to medium leaf; $20@25 for good cutting.

Oolong Tea.

An entire line of Oolong tea, bought direct from the importer in New York, was shipped this week to T. C. Jenkins & Brother of this city.

THE demand for it proves that Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale is the best and most wholesome made in the country.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

MARRIED:

WESCOTT—AREHART—By Justice J. P. Heisel, East Birmingham, on Sunday morning last, LOUIS C. WESCOTT to Miss LIZZIE C. AREHART.

DIED.

WARD—On Tuesday, October 11, 1870, at 9 o'clock A.M., ANNIE WARD, only child of Harry H. and Julia A. Huber, aged three years, three months and three days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Frankstown avenue, Twenty first Ward, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOODS—On Tuesday evening, October 11th, at Six o'clock, JAMES M. WOODS, aged twenty-nine years.

Remains will be interred at Zanesville, Ohio.

TYLER—October 9th, at the residence of his son-in-law, Henry Chalmers, Canton, Ohio, of congestive fever, ROBERT G. TYLER, Esq., formerly of Belfast, Ireland, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. Interred in Allegheny Cemetery, Tuesday, the 11th instant.

COCHRAN—On Sunday morning, October 9th, at St. Louis, Dr. H. COCHRAN, son of John T. Cochran, Esq., deceased, in the twenty-third year of his age.

Funeral will take place on THIS DAY, October 12, from the residence of Mr. James Andrews, on Nunery Hill, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will leave Fairman & Samson's office, corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, at

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

THE NEW YORK *Sun* says that it is informed, on good authority, "that in the approaching reorganization of President GRANT'S Cabinet, Major General HIRAM WALBRIDGE is to have the portfolio of the Navy Department."

In the ward where the editor of the COMMERCIAL lives, at every election a contest was lacking, resulting in only half a vote for Negley, but no votes for *Grow*, immediately after the count the great Reform editor cast his ticket, and another count being taken the result remained—Four more.—*Evening Mail.*

Something like this was quite extensively circulated at the polls yesterday. As the editor of the COMMERCIAL certainly did, in the usual manner, hand to the election officers of the Nineteenth ward a ticket on which was the name of WM. FARWE, the story implies a grave imputation on the election officers of that ward. In common with all who prize honest elections, we are interested to know if the story is true.

THE report of the delegates from this city to the Cincinnati Convention concerning the bridge at that city, is encouraging as to the support our River Interests are likely to receive from the different sections of the country represented in the Convention, and suggests the line of action which will probably be pursued to protect the navigation of the Ohio river from the spoliation with which it is threatened. The course suggested is: first, temporary injunction; second, legislation by Congress. On this course River Men will probably be agreed, and it is highly important that they should proceed promptly and energetically. That they will do so we may safely assume from the character of this numerous and influential body of men.

THE political campaign which has just closed has thoroughly revolutionized and renovated the Republican Party in Allegheny county. And the Reform Movement has done it. No set of leaders for many years to come will venture to depart from the principles laid down in the Reform Platform. The "Regulars" have been able to sustain themselves, after herculean efforts, only by pledging themselves in every form to the reforms laid down in that admirable platform. We feel ourselves abundantly repaid for our labors in this consummation. We have brought the party upon high and safe ground. Although the Reform candidates have failed of an election, the Reform Movement has dictated and established the future policy of the party and secured for the people many important reforms, which the Rings and Cliques have heretofore successfully resisted. In this the Reform Movement has won a great victory. It has done a service for which it will receive the hearty thanks of all good men. Political leaders have been taught a lesson which they will long remember. Ours is a victory over which we rejoice as something far more valuable than though we had won a score of offices. Hereafter we can safely count on fit candidates, decency in party leadership, and a vast improvement in the management of public affairs.

REFORM IN THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The next movement of the Reform Republicans will be to purify the city government, and it needs it badly enough indeed. They will not be embarrassed in this movement by fears and dangers as respects tariff and other national questions. We advise our friends to nominate tickets for Councils composed of the very best men that can be found, and well known to the public as honest and fit. Such tickets will be sustained by the people, who have nothing to lose but everything to gain by electing them. None other can hope for election. Let the friends of Reform take early action in this matter.

THE COLORED VOTE.

The Managers have done the worst possible thing for the colored voters by making them offensively prominent in the canvass just closed. Every art was resorted to; promises of all kinds were made to induce them to vote for the Regular Republican ticket. Colored orators were paraded conspicuously at public meetings; colored voters were banded together and pressed into service at committee meetings, and special pains were taken to have the entire colored vote polled at an early hour. No class of voters were cultivated by the Regulars like those who for the first time exercised the right of suffrage.

All this will, in the end, prove unfortunate for the colored man. Instead of being taken out of politics, in which he has figured so conspicuously for many years, he is made even more prominent by being made a politician, intoxicated by promises of office. The assiduity with which he was cultivated was positively disgusting to white men who are without prejudices against the man of color, but who do not believe that he is any better than the white man. The worst enemy of the negro could hardly have done him a greater injury than that inflicted by the Regular Managers in so parading him in politics as to shock all sense of propriety and decency. We will probably now hear something of offices and other favors promised, and we will be curious to see how they will be redeemed.

A PRECEDENT.

It seems to be the fixed determination of the German people to annex at least a portion of Elsass and Lothringen by way of security for the future and indemnification for the past. Whether with or without knowledge, this purpose of narrowing the boundaries of France is regarded with misgiving and anxiety in foreign countries, while in the country suffering the curtailment the proposition excites mere indignation and horror. Besides the claim founded upon the sacrifices and sufferings of the war, the Germans speak of the proposed annexation as a mere resumption of their own, of land long ago taken from them by French conquest. They also deny that the thought of it is a suggestion of avarice and ambition, prompted by success in their present struggle. It is claimed that long ago, in 1815, the same method of securing Germany and punishing France occurred to WILHELM VON HUMBOLDT, a brother of the great ALEXANDER. In that year HUMBOLDT, one of the wisest and most moderate statesmen of his time, wrote a memoir, or memorandum, on the subject, intended to aid in the settlement of Europe after the fall of NAPOLEON the First, and the occupation of France by the allies. This memoir, never before published we believe, has lately been recovered and given to the public. Its course of argument is as follows, briefly stated:

Having shown that the war of that time had been waged not alone against NAPOLEON, but against the French people, who had eagerly made themselves the instruments of his will, HUMBOLDT alleges that the security of Europe as the object of the war must also be considered as a motive in the establishment of peace. The Allies, he argues, have an unquestionable right to require from France and its government whatever they may think necessary for such security. Admit that a war of conquest is unjustifiable, yet France having been conquered as a matter of fact, and the narrowing of her boundaries being the most appropriate means of effecting the object of the alliance, the adoption of the measure would be justified. It seemed to HUMBOLDT that the most simple and successful mode of rendering France harmless to her neighbors would be to assign them easily defensible boundaries, and those strongholds which France, ever since she possessed them, has employed as means of assault. For centuries France had ever renewed her invasions of Germany, and those strongholds had always served as supports of her warlike enterprises. Germany being an essentially pacific state, the quiet of Europe could only gain by the proposed change of boundaries.

Admitting, says HUMBOLDT, that the cession of territory inflicts a bad wound, yet it finally heals and is forgotten. The occupation of France with foreign troops, a measure proposed as a substitute for the renunciation of land, is a much greater humiliation, he contends, for country and people; besides it would fail in its proper object, to afford real security. To take from France those strongholds which threaten her neighbors, seems to him to afford the only trustworthy guarantee of future good behavior on her part. The memoir, therefore, proposes the strengthening of the borders of Germany and the Netherlands by the annexation of French territory for the sake of the fortifications upon it. We have seen only a synopsis of HUMBOLDT'S memoir, from which he would appear to have proposed nothing more than what BISMARCK was some time ago mentioned as favoring—that is, the annexation of a few fortifications. Some of the American-German papers, however, represent him as having contemplated nothing less than the annexation of Elsass and Lothringen, with the fortifications of Metz and Thionville. As our readers know, through the influence of Austria, England and Russia, France was allowed to retain the possessions now in question.

THE ELECTION AND THE RESULT.

The election returns, as far as received, will be found on another page. They indicate the success of the entire Regular Republican ticket by a reduced majority. While this result was not expected by us, it cannot be denied that the Reform movement has been attended with wholesome results, in the interests of party purity and the correction of abuses. The Regulars could not go before the people without a platform, which was even in advance of that of the Reform Convention—a position into which they were driven by the Reformers. They were compelled to discard the worst of the Ring Masters and place the management of the campaign in the hands of Republicans, who were known to be in sympathy with the Reformers, and differing from them only as to the mode of effecting it. The ticket of the Regulars has been accepted once more under protest, because the mass of the Republicans feared the success of the Democrats in consequence of the presence of two Republican tickets in the field. We fear that the people have been dominated by their fears rather than their judgments and consciences, and hence the result. We are as firmly persuaded as ever that the large majority of the Republican voters of the county honestly desire reform in the party management and the administration of the offices. We do not for a moment doubt that they greatly preferred the Reform ticket to that of the Regular Convention. The paralysing fear of Democratic success in consequence of the party division alone induced thousands to yield a reluctant support to the Regular ticket, under the apprehension that it stood the best chance of success. The purest and best Republicans in the county gave their support to the Reform ticket, and the vote which it received represents the highest intelligence, and the noblest devotion to the Republican party to be found in our ranks. The Reformers have made a platform on which the party is hereafter to stand, and the imperialism of the Ring is crushed forever. Hereafter no person need expect office in the county who cannot show clean hands and fitness for the place. Office seeking has been dealt a fierce blow from which it will not soon recover. Incompetents have for the last time received party indorsement, and for the future will be compelled to stand back—jobbery is at an end. The herculean efforts of the office holders, the free use of money and the arts of demagogues practiced on the colored voters, have helped to save a ticket which did not deserve to succeed, and could not have succeeded on its own merits. The people will hold the members of the Legislature elect and the Commissioner to a rigid performance of the pledges on which they have obtained their public trusts. General NEGLEY will be expected to abandon his Oriental schemes and betake himself to the advancement of the interests which immediately concern his constituents.

THE ROMAN PLEBISCITE.

Perhaps no government was ever set aside by a more unreserved or decisive condemnation than the sentence passed upon Papal rule in Rome by the recent *plebiscite*. The impression received by the first telegraphic report of the proceeding instead of being mitigated, is confirmed and deepened by subsequent details. As if to place the justice of the overthrow beyond the possibility of charitable doubt, one of the last measures of the Roman Government was an act of peculiar odium and infamy. It seems hardly credible, and yet it is true, that when, in the very article of death, the Papal Government armed and uniformed the brigands, murderers and other scoundrels confined in the Roman jails, for the defense of His Holiness against the people. Of course, these criminals were to owe their pardon to their fidelity, and were, therefore, deemed trustworthy. When the city had been occupied by the Italian troops, the people in their righteous indignation would have massacred the felon guards *en masse* but for the interposition of the soldiers.

Apart from the consummation of Italian unity, it is surely no wonder that there is joy in Italy over the downfall of the temporal power. In the earlier time it may occasionally have answered a useful purpose, though probably its evils always greatly outweighed its advantages. And it is certain that for many centuries it has been the source of continual divisions and ever recurring wars throughout the peninsula. For a long time it has been the most monstrous and offensive political and religious anomaly in the world. Ambitious, avaricious, ignorant, hostile to progress, and the bitter and persistent enemy of popular liberty, it has been a mere abomination in the eyes of the Italians, and when the question of its continuance was at length submitted to the people for decision, it was condemned by an almost unanimous vote. Fifty thousand were in favor of incorporation with the Italian monarchy, while only fifty desired the prolongation of the sacerdotal government. Many monks and priests even, we are told, helped to swell the overwhelming majority.

It is remarkable how little of either alarm or lamentation has been produced by the catastrophe among Roman Catholics outside of Italy. Some of them confiding in the divine sanction of the system thus for the time abolished, may believe in the indestructibility of its life, and hence may believe in the certainty of its restoration sooner or later. This is the avowed faith of certain distinguished prelates. It seems, however, probable that intelligent Catholic laymen generally do not stand in need of the comfort which this confidence is adapted to afford. Well knowing that temporal power was not a prerogative of the early occupants of St. PETER'S chair, they may see no reason why it should be considered as essential to the right performance of the duties of the position. Many of them, at least, clearly seeing how the spiritual functions of the office have been interfered with and degraded by the secular duties imposed upon the Pope, and grieved and offended by the scandalous exhibition which Rome has so long presented in the maintenance of the Holy Father's sway over a reluctant people by foreign bayonets, must have clearly foreseen the approaching revolution, if they did not long for its day. Then, they must find comfort in the fact that the change has not been effected by heretics but by the faithful, the hereditary supporters of the Church. The Holy Father is in the hands of friends, not enemies. When, alarmed by the rebellious cries and threatened violence of his subjects of the Leonine City, he called on General CADORNA for aid, that officer did not dare to send soldiers to the Vatican without a written request from the Pope and an express order to comply with it from VICTOR EMANUEL. So determined is the King of Italy not to encroach upon the Holy Father's independence. Doubtless the Catholic Powers will make arrangements to secure him a comfortable income, and also absolute freedom from control within the quarter assigned him, and thus, enabled to devote all his time to spiritual exercises and spiritual administration, he *may* introduce a new era of piety and prosperity throughout the Catholic world. In an event disclosing so pleasing a prospect the faithful need not mourn. For another reason, also, they may rejoice. Rome, as the seat of merely temporal empire, is suggestive of honorable memories and associations, while as the center of politico-spiritual dominion it calls to mind repulsive recollections of centuries of degrading misrule and outrageous oppression. While Rome continues the conspicuous center of Catholic unity, the repulsive suggestions which cleave to the name of the city must continue to shed an evil and repelling influence around the church which so earnestly clings to the city as the local source of its vitality and power. Now, in consequence of the late revolution, these bonds seem likely, in the course of no long time, to be much relaxed, if not entirely sundered. Rome henceforth will be looked up to by all the world and visited by tourists from all the world, as the capital of the Italian empire, not as the great ecclesiastical center which it has hitherto been. True, the Pope may reside there, but inevitably he will be quite overshadowed by the King. Rome will soon cease to be the city of ruins. The middle ages must soon vanish from its streets and give place to the nineteenth century. It will become a magnificent capital brilliant with all the splendors of modern civilization, and no doubt, after a few years, the exalted monk issuing bulls and rescripts from the Vatican, will be sought out and gazed at by tourists as not the least curious of the antique and medieval relics still preserved in the venerable city. Hence the Catholic Church of foreign lands, will, with the lapse of each year, be more and more delivered from the odium of the past recorded in the Roman annals. Perhaps the time is not distant when the connection will be entirely dissolved, and Gallicanism, logically developed, will be everywhere triumphant. Having thus broken with the past, it will be possible for the ancient church to accommodate herself to the enlightenment of the age and become one of the ministers of progress.

A SENSIBLE VIEW.

Conversation Between Three Regular Leaders Last Night.

First Regular—Well, it's been a hard fight, and we may thank our stars that we got off so well.

Second Regular—Nothing but the negro vote has saved Negley, and he's about the fellow to be raved in that way.

Third Regular—What d'ye think the COMMERCIAL will say?

[The subject is discussed at considerable length.]

First Regular—It is my opinion that the COMMERCIAL won't feel bad. It has fully demonstrated its pluck—and let me tell you, gentlemen, such courage is not to be despised. And for courage—why, gentlemen, it's my opinion that the COMMERCIAL, so far as it is likely to be affected, cares little what takes place in Pittsburgh, Allegheny county or the State of Pennsylvania. I think it's able to take care of itself, and make itself respected.

[Therefore, no one dissenting the conference broke up.]

THE Mormon people rejoice at and profit by a little clash in the United States civil and military authorities among them, as represented by Governor Shaffer and Col. De Trobriand. Though the former is too tar gone in consumption for active physical exertion, he is unflinching in his purpose to administer the laws of Congress. In this he is fully seconded by the new court, whereof Judge McKean is Chief Justice. As an instance of the Governor's purpose in his order to forbid the muster of the Nauvoo Legion. The territorial charter stipulates that the Governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, but since 1857 the Mormons have ignored all the "Gentile" Governors and looked to Brigam Young's commands. Governor Shaffer was thus disregarded in the order for the annual musters, and he forbid the muster in consequence. On the other, Col. De Trobriand has permitted himself to believe that Mormonism is not so bad after all, and has been praising it in a manner unpleasant to the "Gentiles," whom it is his duty to protect. So the other day when the governor addressed him a note, requesting that measures of punishment be taken against some soldiers engaged in a riot at Provo, the Colonel replied refusing it, and denouncing Mr. Shaffer as the head of a clique of political tricksters. All of which delights the Mormons much.

IT IS now stated that the Alabama claims question is actually no nearer settlement and in no better shape for it, than when Reverdy Johnson started for Europe. The trouble is claimed to be that the President will accept no negotiation short of England's paying the bill just as we presented it to her. She refuses to do this, and private claimants for damages assert that meanwhile they get nothing, though with large of time their evidence becomes less perfect, through the death of witnesses, &c. They assert that unless Congress shall appoint a commission or court to investigate these claims and seperate the bogus from the good, the whole batch of private claims will become a mass of inextricable confusion. To prevent this they propose to bring the subject before Congress at its next session, and if need be crowd it into politics, that such a court may be got into operation in order to the proper establishment of all claims of American citizens against the British government against the time that payment upon them may be offered.

THE Chinese Prince Kung, whose death is rumored, is an uncle of the reigning Emperor, has been Regent and has been Prime Minister for some time. His policy towards foreigners was specially liberal, and to him the world owes Mr. Burlingame's mission. If he has been murdered it is because of his endeavor to enlighten his nation and to modernize it. His death from any cause will deprive the Western Powers of their best friend at the Court of Pekin, and may forebode disaster to the foreigners in China.

THE President's proclamation enjoining the strict observance of American neutrality is very favorably received in Washington. The German Minister promptly telegraphed its main points to his Government, and expects a commendatory reply. The French Minister is well pleased with it in the main, but cannot communicate with his Government very directly. It is understood, though, that as to certain of the details he will memorialize the United States Government for a modification, deeming them somewhat too harsh and stringent.

THE attention of the Pittsburgh street railway companies is respectfully directed to the fact given by a Boston paper in regard to a resolution in favor of the following, in more convincing than much theorizing: "It is stated that since the fare on the Middlesex Railroad was reduced to five cents to Charlestown, the passengers have increased several hundred a day, and the gross receipts show a very handsome advance over those under the old fare."

IN 1869, there were grown in Illinois 5,446,384 acres of Indian corn, and if the estimate of the best judges is correct that the crop of 1870 is twenty-five per cent. greater, there have been cultivated this season 6,307,955 acres. At thirty-seven bushels to the acre, a low average estimate, the aggregate corn product of this one State this year will be the enormous amount of 2,792,435 bushels. Is corn, or cotton, king?

CHAMPAGNE.

Interesting to Drinkers—The War's Effects.

Ever since the Prussian armies poured down in vast masses upon the wine-growing regions of Champagne, gobbling up the vintage of last year, appropriating to their uses the well stocked cellars of Epernay, and utterly ruining the prospects of the grape crop for the present year, your connoisseurs in champagne wines and guzzlers of the liquid yellow delight have been awaiting, in calm despair, the announcement that Veuve existing Champagne sick have followed the natural laws of supply and demand, and that entire brands have advanced in price. Such, indeed is now the fact. As the trade in champagne wines stands at present, a considerable amount is now in hand for the supply of this beverage for several weeks past, in consequence, the agents for these brands in our city now charge wholesale from £30 to £32 in gold for Piper Heidsick, Charles Heidsick, and Veuve Clicquot champagne—an advance of $10 since the beginning of the week on the usual prices. The worst of this is the consumer drinks it all the same, for the impossibility of communicating with the champagne districts, the holders of the genuine article will naturally force the prices of the wine to a much higher figure, and the consolidation of aforementioned will either, compelled soon to do away entirely with their favorite beverage, or else pay for it at a wholesale rate of $50 gold, or more, per dozen. So far as the Prussian occupants of Champagne are concerned, it is not to be supposed that they will fail to avail themselves of their opportunities. What they do not guzzle themselves may possibly find its way to market through Prussian channels; but, under any circumstances, champagne wines at reasonable prices is, for a couple of years at least, a delusion and a snare. In this matter France's misfortune is Jew Jersey's opportunity; and if that sagacious State does not promptly set about the work of transforming champagne cider into "genuine Heidsick," then—we are mistaken, that is all.

Effect of Bad News on the Emperor.

The *Presse*, of Vienna, gives the following from Cassel, which the Prussian government is said to be doing its best to conceal: Napoleon for two days exhibited a strange elevation of spirits, which up to this had not been perceptible in him. He received during the last few days several dispatches and letters from Paris and Hastings, spoke extremely little, and for the two days left his room only once. This was about five o'clock in the evening. He had given orders that all dispatches which arrived should be brought to him immediately, wherever he was. Two, which had just come from Hastings, he took with him according to his custom to him to the park. He read and grew visibly pale. He then returned to the castle and shut himself up in his room. After this they saw or heard nothing of him for two hours, his immediate attendants remaining on the present of having something important to communicate, to ask for admission into his room. Prince Murat knocked at the door, but to his repeated knocks and calls no answer was returned. After half an hour he entered upon the door and found Napoleon lying on the sofa in a deep faint. Two physicians were immediately fetched, and they succeeded, after the application of an hour, in bringing Napoleon to himself. Everything here points to an attempt at suicide, to which, of course, the officials will not agree.

THE National Prison Congress, which commenced its session in Cincinnati yesterday, is a gathering of great importance. A vast amount of information and suggestion will be collected, and the public mind will acquire timely instruction. The prison population of the United States alone, in a single year, is not less than 250,000, while the number constantly in prison is not less than 80,000; the number in State prisons alone being more than 16,000. In reformatories of all descriptions, the whose number of boys and girls, is not of a great 25,000. The cost of managing all these prisons exceeds $8,000,000 a year, and the cost of the reformatories must be more than $2,000,000. Here then, we have a population of not less than 300,000,—as many as all the inhabitants of Pennsylvania,—and an expenditure of ten millions a year, mostly raised by taxation, in regard to which the Cincinnati Congress will consider ways and means of reducing both numbers and cost. The money thus involved are vastly more important than the pecuniary ones, and are of daily and hourly interest to the community.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An English paper advertises one hundred and forty church preferments for sale. The cure of souls can be bought and sold, just like any other sort of property, in the Church of England, but livings do not nowadays fetch a very good price. The disestablishment of the Irish Church has had a very bad effect upon the English ecclesiastical market. This was clearly evidenced a short time ago when the church patronage of the young Duke of Norfolk was put up for sale. The Duke being a Roman Catholic, cannot present to livings, and his advisers thought that those in his gift might therefore as well be sold, but they acted rather too late in the day. The bids were so low that they scarcely in any instance approached the moderate reserved price.

The New Orleans *Times* says of yellow fever in that city: "It is well known that the type and form of the yellow fever has been growing less virulent for several years past, so that it has become, really, a common place fever, readily yielding to proper treatment. It never was half as fatal as congestive fever, and other fevers of that type, which, though they prevail extensively, never produce any alarm."

The New York Crystal Palace building will be 3,000 feet long and 150 feet wide, with a central area of eleven acres.

Richmond, Va., has 51,093 population; had 37,910 in 1860.

The negro Montgomery and his sons who got the St. Louis $500 prize among two hundred competitors for the best New Orleans or long staple cotton, are now working the Jo Davis plantation where they were once slaves.

The Dead Letter Office reports a marked decrease in the accumulation of dead letters at that bureau for the last quarter. This is mainly owing to the gratuitous posting, by the Young Men's Christian Association, of unstamped letters deposited in the postoffice, and the free use of "request" envelopes, by which letters not called for within a specified time are to be returned to the senders.

At Baxter, Kansas, a merchant and clerk were stepping together, unpacking some goods, when a double-barreled gun shook down from the wall, and, both barrels discharging, they were both shot in the head and instantly killed.

A writer who speaks as if he knew all about it, says but few changes are made in the Treasury Department. Numerous clerks are now there who held office under Buchanan, and previous to his day. Each man has managed to render himself indispensable by never letting anybody know what he is doing, or how it is done. If directed to acquaint any one else with his duties, he never informs him correctly.

The tin roof of the Westbrook, Maine, Seminary, boarding house, owing to its greater condensing power than wood, helped materially in keeping up a supply of water during the drought. Frequently, after a night during which not a drop of rain fell, it would be found that a considerable quantity of water had run into the cistern, and during the continuance of the dry time probably hogsheads of water were caught in this way.

In consequence of the beleaguered condition of Paris and the tortuous route for the transmission of mail and telegraph matter to this country, the French Legation at Washington is in imperfect communication with the home government, no dispatches having been received for several days.

Last week Commissioner Fisher refused an application to extend a patent because the inventor had only realized but $5,500, though the manufacturers have made $82,500. The Commissioner held that if the inventor made a bad bargain, he must not expect indemnity from the public.

Apples are plenty in Massachusetts and there has been a drouth, so that cider is 75 cents and water $1 50 a barrel.

A new Academy of Design is to be built in Brooklyn.

The Minnesota Legislature has reduced the fees of jurors to fifty cents a day.

It is the opinion of many persons that the late unprecedented freshet in the James and Shenandoah rivers was not caused by a continued rain, but by something like the bursting of a water spout on or about their headwaters, and their sources are not a very great distance apart. The flood came down in the Shenandoah in great waves succeeding each other rapidly.

PERSONAL.

Dr. R. Cressen Stiles, late Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn, under the Metropolitan Health law, and, who was considered the best microscopist in the country, has become insane from over study.

Prosper Merimee, member of the French Academy, who has just died aged sixty-seven, was a leading dramatist and novelist, and a strong supporter of Imperialism.

Assistant Professor Alvah Kittredge, of Amherst College, was married on Monday of last week and died the next day of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Morton goes to England in hopes that the atmosphere which formerly helped him may this time be beneficial to his disease, paralysis of the spine. While in the Senate it was difficult for him to reach his seat, and if he stood at all when speaking on any subject, he could only do it by the aid of a strong brass sword arm, solidly attached to his desk which he grasped firmly in hand to support his body and give it a rolling motion.

Bleckley, J. M., sometimes heard of during Johnson's Presidency, is to be engaged on the Quincy (Illinois) *Herald*.

John Bright, who still resides at Llandudno, is steadily gaining physical strength, and is now able to bestow exercise upon his muscles that give tone and vigor to his mind. In the late rough weather he took daily rides on horseback, and this whole some exercise, joined to the long abstinence from intellectual strain, has almost restored him to his wonted strength and energy, both of mind and body.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa will pass the winter in London, returning to America with an opera troupe next spring.

The nightly expenses of the Nilsson concerts, in New York, averaged $2 200, and the receipts $3,500.

The death of Edward Lees Glew, at Newark, N. J., last Friday morning, was a peculiarly sad affair. Mr. Glew was a native of Dublin, a graduate of Trinity College, and a fine artist and scenic painter of the highest genius, besides being a writer of acknowledged ability. A few weeks ago he completed the dream of his life—a mammoth representation on canvas of London Bridge Fair in its palmiest days some thirty years ago. Being a regular visitor to the renowned "Brook" in his early manhood, and being personally acquainted with such worthies as Carlton, Sam Cowell, Tom Sidney, and many other Irish celebrities, he was peculiarly fitted to produce a work like this. He did, a vivid remembrance. In his anxiety to realize this absorbing desire, he neglected to take the necessary rest, and completely, the result of an overworked brain, and died overtaken by pecuniary misfortunes. He came of Welsh stock, and was the last of his name. Some two years ago tidings reached him that beyond a doubt he was the heir to large and valuable property in Wales, called Read-a-Wales; but he had no means to prosecute his claim. He leaves a widow, but no family.

A. H. Louis, formerly editor and proprietor of the London *Spectator*, is editor of the revived *National Intelligencer* at New York.

POLITICAL.

The Union Republican Congressional Committee has officially recognized the McClurg party in Missouri as the Regular Republicans.

Robert C. Pitman has been nominated for Congress in the First District of Massachusetts by the Prohibitionists.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Georgia have nominator Thomas Jefferson Speer for the long term (Forty-second) Congress, a mulatto, colored, for the short term, present Congress.

The use of balloons by the French has so far worked well. Several parties have escaped from Paris by this rather hazardous mode of conveyance, and so far we have not heard of any failures. An interesting account is given of the safe journey of two Americans from Orleans to Tours. The impression seems to be that Paris can hold out until it is starved out, and how long that may be seems to depend certain extent on the available supply of horses. It is not so very long ago that the Parisians would have considered the world that horse flesh was more nutritious and palatable than the flesh of any other animal.

THE LONG WHITE SEAM.

[By Jean Ingelow in Good Words for October.]

As I came around the harbor buoy,
The lights began to gleam;
No wake the land locked harbor stirred,
The crags were white as cream;
And I marked how fast my needle light
Sewing her long white seam.

It's a new sewing schore, my dear,
Watch and 'tch'er at sea,
It's reef and furl, and haul the line,
Set sail and think of thee.

I climbed to reach her cottage door;
Oh, sweetly my love slept!
Like a shaft of light her bride breaks forth,
My soul to meet it springs;
As the shining water ringed of old,
When stirred by angel wings.
Ay, longing is fast sewn,
Awake and in my dream,
But never a song did sing like this,
Sewing her long white seam.

Fair fell the lights, the harbor lights,
That brought me in to thee,
And pure deep down on final low roof
For the slept that I did see;
And the voice, my dear, that rang so clear
All for the love of me.
For oh, for oh, with brow bent low
By the flickering candle's gleam,
Her wedding gown it was she wrought
Sewing the long white seam.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

CAMPBELL'S TOILET WATERS.

ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES.

ALABASTRIN—A Toilet Powder.

"DR HAENS" GLYCERINE—Chemically Pure.

SWIFT & COURTNEY'S PARLOR MATCHES.

GENUINE BAY RUM—Distilled.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINES and GIN.

CHAMOISE LEATHERS and SPONGES.

AT RANKIN'S

Drug and Family Medicine Store,

44 SIXTH (old St. Clair) STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

(Successors to Perceval Beckett),

Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

Offices—Rooms 11 and 12, FEDERAL Building city No. 23 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Office, Washington City, D. C.

Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

J. M. GAZZAM & CO.,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY

No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE STOCK OF

FINE DRESS GOODS,

WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

THE

RICHMOND M'FG. CO.

Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their

"QUAKER STYLES"

OF

Richmond Prints,

AT

188 Church Street, New York.

"QUAKER STYLES"

Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.

For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR

Richmond "Quaker" Prints.

mwf

NEW GOODS.

Largest and Best Assortment IN THE CITY.

Morganstern & Co.,

(LATE MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.)

New Sash and Sash Ribbons

STOCK LARGE AND COMPLETE.

LACE COLLARS, New Patterns

NEW GUIPURE LACES,
EMPRESS LACES,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
ZEPHYR SHAWLS,
ZEPHYR HOODS, SKIRTS,
LEATHER SATCHELS,
BALMORAL HOSE,
NEW STYLE BUSTLES.

Attention is called to a large lot of SOILED HOODS, SHAWLS and LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

78 and 80 Market Street.

mwf

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.

Biretz, Black and Colored.

Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.

Plaid Serges and Poplins.

Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.

Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.

Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.

Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.

Cloth Sacques and Basques.

Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.

Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware County,

(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY).

The Ninth Annual Session opens WEDNESDAY September 21th.

The Buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost of over One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and are not surpassed, if equalled, in the completeness of their arrangements for the comfort and convenience of Cadets. Carlton, Sam. Cowell, Tom Sidney, and many other Irish celebrities, he was peculiarly fitted to produce a work like this. He did, a vivid remembrance. In his anxiety to realize this absorbing desire, he neglected to take the necessary rest, and completely, the result of an overworked brain, and died overtaken by pecuniary misfortunes. He came of Welsh stock, and was the last of his name. Some two years ago tidings reached him that beyond a doubt he was the heir to large and valuable property in Wales, called Read-a-Wales; but he had no means to prosecute his claim. He leaves a widow, but no family.

A. H. Louis, formerly editor and proprietor of the London *Spectator*, is editor of the revived *National Intelligencer* at New York.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

This Institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental Education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty Professors and Teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New York.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of W. M. ROWBOTTOM & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of October, 1870. All debts due and owing to the late firm will be settled by WM. ROWBOTTOM, who can be found at No. 239 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

W. M. ROWBOTTOM.
JACOB RUSH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm and style of

JOHNSON & PAINE,

Was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of September, 1870. All debts due and claims against the said firm will be settled by their successors, PAINE & ARLETT.

G. W. SPEAR,
J. ARLETT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscribers have formed a partnership under the firm and style of PAINE & ARLETT, and will continue business as Manufacturers and Importers of Boots and Shoes, at the old stand, No. 169 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

G. W. PAINE,
J. ARLETT.

McClarran & McKennan,

85 MARKET STREET,

NEAR FIFTH AVENUE,

Jobbers

OF

DRUGS,

PATENT MEDICINES,

PAINTS AND DYES,

OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN THE ABOVE LINE TO

Country Storekeepers.

They are now receiving a large Stock for the SPRING TRADE, purchased at the lowest figures every low rate of Gold, and are prepared to sell at prices defying competition. Their Stock for Jobbing Customers comprises every article in the line of

DRUGS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
DYES, SPICES,
AND OILS,

That are usually kept in a Country Store, and will be found of the very best quality. We desire to call special attention to our Stock of

INDIGO,

Which is the very best imported, and sure to give satisfaction. We also keep perfectly

Pure Potash and Soda-Ash,

Of the Very Highest Tests.

Country Merchants desirous of purchasing Goods of the best quality, at a low figure, will do well to call on us before buying, as we have added a large stock of

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES and SUGAR-COATED PILLS. Also, LIPPINCOTT'S Soda Water APPARATUS, cheaper and more handsome than any other make.

mwf

LAST NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Pearl Steam Flouring Mill, R. T. KENNEDY & BRO., will please call at their office, No. 127 Lacock street, Allegheny City, and settle the same before 15th inst., as after that date the accounts will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Steam Mill.

Allegheny, October 7th, 1870.

DRY GOODS.

OCTOBER 3d.

THE RECENT

SHARP ADVANCE

IN THE PRICE OF

PRINTS,

Was exceedingly distasteful to both Jobbers and Retailers, and seriously injured General Trade.

WE NOW ANNOUNCE

A Concession in Prices,

AND OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

PRINTS

AT PRICES THAT WILL ENABLE RETAILERS TO SELL THEM AT

12 1-2 CENTS,

AND

Make a Good Profit.

We Also Offer a New and Choice Make

OF

ALL-WOOL

Plaid Flannel,

ADMITTED TO BE THE

Most Attractive Goods of the Kind in this Market.

PRICE,

40 Cents.

McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

LUMBER.

EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Pres't, T. A. WRIGHT, Sec'y
E. D. DITHRIDGE, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. DITHRIDGE.....Business Manager.

DRY GOODS.

THE LATEST

CARR, M'CANDLESS & COMPANY,

94 WOOD STREET,

HAVE JUST OPENED THEIR NEW FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,

Notions, &c.,

And Would invite the attention of the Trade to their Choice Lines of

Dress Goods,

Belgian Plaids,
Plaid Poplins,
Paris Plaids,
Plaid Merinos.

ALSO,

BLACK AND COLORED

Alpacas,

BLACK AND COLORED

Merinos.

STOCK COMPLETE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

DESIRABLE GOODS

Will be Received DAILY throughout the Season and offered at the LOWEST FIGURES.

Carr, M'Candless & Co

BANKS AND BANKERS.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

ALLEGHENY SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

Discount Days, MON

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lower Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 11, 1870.

Whatever influences the delay of the Comptroller of the Currency in designating a day for the banks to report their condition had upon the easy money market, was removed by the announcement that the National banks were called upon to report their condition at the close of business on Saturday last, the 8th instant. If this were an obstacle in the way of a more liberal time of discounts latterly, we may look for a speedy return of a more comfortable condition of the local discount market.

—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McCleave, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

First National Bank of Pittsburgh..... $185 25
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh 71 00
Mer. and Man. National Bank of Pittsburgh 90 00
Allegheny National Bank..... 68 00
Third National Bank..... 90 00
Second National Bank..... 104 25
Hand Street Bridge..... 50 25
Hand Street Bridge..... 49 00

—The changes in the prices of Government bonds to-day were light. The Ten-forty series showed a slight improvement. As the Five-twenties are now selling, without interest, at 3½@¾ per cent. below the price of gold, it is not apparent how the new bonds are likely to be taken at par in gold or accepted in exchange for the Five-twenties, unless some means be employed for materially advancing the price of outstanding bonds. The Ten-forties, which may be regarded as virtually having thirty-five years to run, are selling at 4¾ per cent. below gold, or below the price at which the new Five per cents would be issued. It is not yet apparent how the Secretary proposes to meet any fluctuation of prices as would make the new bonds negotiable.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '65	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '67	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '68	113½	113½	113½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881		114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867		113½
U. S. 5-20s, 1868		113½
5-20s, January and July, 1865		109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867		109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868		109½
Union Pacific Railway		90
Union Pacific Railway—Income		80
Central Pacific		111½

—The New York *Herald* of Monday says: At the Stock Exchange the dealings have been more active than in any week since the war in Europe started so sharp a decline and the surrender of Napoleon so suddenly checked it. It will be remembered that with the latter event Wall street was disposed to enter on a rather active movement, but the movement was deferred by fear of the approaching fall, when money has been usually so stringent. How the long dullness of the Stock Exchange which followed the surrender of Sedan, since that time persons outside the frontiers of the Long Room have had their time fully occupied with their legitimate business operations, and the harvest having been one of great prosperity in commercial circles, and were without the usual losses which, being new operations in money making, is sure to turn the speculative mind toward Wall street. The past week was one of less activity in general trade, as above noted, and hence we find a more wide spread interest in the course of prices at the Stock Exchange, and the part of the general public, with the result of a general advance in prices and a buoyant tone for the market. The buying disposition thus manifested has been encouraged by the growing conviction that money will be stringent in the fall.

If we now turn to the record of prices at the Stock Exchange we shall find a steady rise in values under the influence of easy money and a gradual dissipation of the fear of activity. We compare the prices of August 29, when the first of the above quoted paragraphs was written, and the prices on Saturday last, in order to exhibit at a glance the direct effect of the events of the week against, and show how disastrous would have been a speculative movement for a decline, such as we have waited and our readers against. It should be remembered that in the second column of prices in the table given below are added 2 per cent. to New York Central stock and scrip, 2½ per cent. to Pittsburgh, and 3½ per cent. to Hannibal and St. Joseph stock and scrip:

	Aug. 29.	Oct. 8.
Canton	62	67
Western Union	84	87
Pacific Mail	38	40
Adams Express	64	67
New York Central	93½	96½
New York Central scrip	89	94
Harlem	130	134
Reading	97½	100
Lake Shore	91	96
Pittsburgh	87	90
Northwestern	81½	85
Northwestern preferred	87	89
North Illinois	112	114
St. P. & F. du	93	97
St. Paul preferred	76	81
Wabash	39	42
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	30
Rock Island	102	104
Hannibal and St. Joseph	107	110½
Boston, Hartford and Erie	9	9

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, October 11, 1870.

REMARKS—The market since our last has exhibited no new features, nor have there been any changes worthy of note. The following edition day but a light business was transacted. The weather, barring a slight rain in the morning, was all that could be wished. The rivers are still low, and likely to remain so for some time to come. An old fashioned "coal boat rise" at the present juncture of affairs would be most acceptable—but when it will come is beyond our ken. All the leading articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale command fair prices, and a good trade is doing. Flour is in fair demand, and both mills and stores are well supplied. Grain is arriving freely, and finds ready sale at current rates. Groceries continue firm and unchanged, and trade is daily increasing through the arrivals of country dealers. Bacon and provisions are also firm and unchanged. The local market is well supplied, though grapes, potatoes and other perishable articles are becoming scarce and higher.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Prices unchanged, regular sales being made at the following figures: Soda ash per cwt., refined, 3½@3¾c; common 2½@2¾ cent. Pearl potash, 7@7½c per lb.

APPLES—The supply is still abundant and prices have undergone no quotable change. The receipts since our last were 525 bbls., which sold at $2 50 @ good to choice $3 00 @ $3 50 @ 3 50 @ 4 00 @ 4 50 @ 5 00 @ 5 50 @ 6 00 @ 6 50 @ 7 00 @ 7 50 @ 8 00 @ 8 50 @ 9 00 @

The Daily Commercial.

WASHINGTON.

Cattle Importation Forbidden.

A Regulation to Prevent Rinderpest—Ex-Congressional Printer Wendell—Disposition of Troops in North Carolina—The Army Retiring Board—Potomac to be Daily Improved.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1870.

The Army Retiring Board.

The Army Board to examine officers who are reported incompetent has been changed by the withdrawing of two of the members first named, Col. Robert S. McKenzie, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth cavalry, are on the board, but neither is expected to be with the Board. They have accordingly been ordered to remain at their posts. Their successors on the Board have not yet been selected. The members remaining are Generals Hancock and Terry, and Captain James McMillan.

The Troops in North Carolina.

Orders have been issued for the disposition of the troops sent to North Carolina: Company G, Fourth Artillery, Captain F. G. Smith, to remain during the winter at Yanceyville. Company D, Eighth Infantry, Captain J. N. Andrews, at Graham, and Company D, R. F. Fraser, Raleigh; Company D, Fourth Artillery, Captain G. B. Rodney, has been brought back to Fortress Monroe.

Potomac Improvement.

The surveys for improving the Potomac near this city have been completed and the contract for dredging awarded. The plan includes the filling up of the flats south of the White House, and the erection of the wharves on much narrower channel. The ground thus to be reclaimed has long been one of the plague spots of the capital.

Prison Reform Delegates.

Several of the Eastern delegates to the Prison Reform Convention at Cincinnati passed through on their way West to-night.

Funeral of a Congressional Printer

The funeral of the late Cornelius Wendell took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The society represented by the largest numbers was the Typographical Union of this District.

The Rinderpest.

The Secretary of State has notified the Secretary of the Treasury that official information has reached the country that the rinderpest has broken out in Germany. Secretary Boutwell has in consequence ordered Collectors to allow no importation of meat, cattle or hides from any foreign country, or Canada, without a certificate from the Consul that the disease does not prevail at the port of shipment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 11, 1870.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet session to-day was attended by all the members, for the first time in three months.

SIGNAL MEN TO THEIR POSTS.

The signal men to be employed on the lakes, under the new system of watching the approach of storms, and reporting by telegraph and signal, for the benefit of commerce, have gone to their posts, and Young Prince will be commenced as soon as all arrangements can be perfected.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Movements of Victor Emanuel—The Opposition Party in the Italian Chambers Unanimous for Unification—Minister Motley the Guest of Earl Russell.

Victor Emanuel's Movements.

FLORENCE, October 11.—The King is expected to pass several days at Marengo to witness the military manœuvres.

Unanimous for Unification.

The members of the opposition party in the Italian Chambers will to-morrow publish a manifesto unanimously to sustain the Ministry in their plan in regard to the unification of Italy.

Roman News.

LONDON, October 11.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* sends by telegraph the statement that Italy is about to unite the States having Catholic subjects to countervail the assignment of the Pope. The *Times* Rome correspondent says that General La Marmora will be ordered to Berlin. He will succeed the following Cosmetic Interior Department, Giacometti; Finance, Bianchi; Instruction and Public Works, Correnti.

Personal.

LONDON, October 11.—Mr. Motley, the American Minister, is the guest of Earl Russell at the Melbourne Abbey.

An Execution.

LONDON, October 11.—Margaret Waters, the notorious baby poisoner, was hanged here to-day for the murder of infants. She died protesting her innocence.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

A man named Farr exploded an old bomb-shell at the Licking Rolling mills in Cincinnati yesterday, by foolishly pounding upon it with a hammer. Fragments flew in all directions, literally tearing the man's head from his shoulders.

Isaac C. Fields, Secretary of the Banking Insurance Company of Cincinnati has been discovered a defaulter to the amount of $11,000.

Dr. Conran, of Huntingdon, Pa., died at the Olive Street Horse, St. Louis, on Sunday, from an overdose of peasant acid, administered by himself.

Five men were killed yesterday morning, by a boiler explosion in Allen's saw mill, at Middletown, Ohio.

On Sunday afternoon two young women, named Catharine Brady and Elizabeth McAnulty, were fearfully cut and torn by a ferocious Siberian hound, owned by the proprietor of Hamilton Park, Staten Island. The girls were out for a walk in the park, and were walking towards home when the animal, it appears, not knowing them, sprang upon Miss Brady, and in one bite tore the right breast from her body. The other girl, in attempting to save her companion, was set upon by the hound. Her arms were torn in a shocking manner. Their cries were heard by officer Mead, who ran three balls through the ferocious brute, killing him instantly. Miss Brady was not expected to live until this morning. The other girl is in a very serious condition, although hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Robert Ludder shot himself through the heart in a St. Louis boarding house on Monday. Sickness and inability to procure work were the causes.

The ship William A. Campbell, from Liverpool, reports a difficulty during her voyage between her second officer and a seaman named Henry Jenkins. The latter was shot dead.

A Richmond, Va., dispatch says that a difficulty between James Barbour, editor of the *Bugaboo*, and Major James W. Walker, mem-ber of the Legislature from Spottsylvania county, growing out of an assault made by the latter on the former on the train of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, on Saturday, was terminated on Monday night, with a peremptory challenge from Barbour, which was declined and a reconciliation effected, according to the state constitution disfranchises duelists, Colonel John S. Mosby delivered Colonel Barbour's message.

At Evansville, Indiana, yesterday, Valentine Arnold was stabbed by Fred. O. Borgener, a fellow laborer, and died from the effects. Because Arnold demanded the payment of three dollars borrowed money.

George Steinmetz, employed in the Cincinnati Tow-boat yards, was killed on Saturday, three stories, receiving probably fatal injuries.

The friends of Rev. Justin D. Fulton, in Boston, having been thus far unable to obtain a retraction of Theodore Tilton, met at the house of George W. Chipman, Monday evening, with the executive committee of the Union Temple Baptist Church, and unanimously resolved to prosecute Beecher and Tilton in connection, the following card appears to-day: "The statement in the *Sunday Mercury* of Friday, October 7, by Mr. Tilton, is unfortunate in two respects: First, the letter he refers to, purporting to be from Rev. Dr. Fulton, is a forgery; Second, the declaration he makes which follows the letter, having not the slightest foundation in truth. Signed, Justin D. Fulton."

At New Orleans, Capt. Robert L. Bradley, a Custom House employee, on Wednesday evening, was stabbed and killed by Joseph Gagon. The murderer is unknown.

Julnbois and Gagon, workmen, fell from St. John's church, New Orleans, yesterday, a distance of thirty feet. The former was instantly killed. The latter was seriously hurt.

Catharine Friedhoff expired in a dentist's chair in New Orleans yesterday from the effects of chloroform.

And-ew Ryan and Jenny Sweeny committed suicide at New Orleans yesterday by jumping into the Mississippi and drowning.

Detroit telegram of last night says: The ... sent from Ontario, to-day, ... dispatch, ... that the Dominion Minister of ... ances, ... d taken formal possession of Public Works in ... to Canal is a canard. The St. Clair Flats Ca... ve risen in the price of ... circumstances which ga... Alfred Ioft Godeau ... are simply these: The Prince ... on board ... tech on Monday morning, Sept. ... of Public ... the Hon. H. L. Langevin, Minister of ... Works, who had some official bus... with Mr. Brown, the holder of the canal, in reference to the dredging of the mouth of the ... Thames River, Ontario, for which Mr. Brown has taken a contract. The Prince Alfred, with her colors flying, as they always are, passed through the canal, and on Tuesday, Oct. 4, she arrived at Windsor the same day. This morning she started for Detroit on her usual route, and that is the way the Dominion government took formal possession of the St. Clair Flats Canal.

At St. Louis, a young man named W. B. Filly, formerly of New York, while recovering from a drunken spree on Monday, drank corrosive sublimate and died.

Georgiana McDowell, a cyprian committed suicide at a house of ill-fame, on Fourth avenue, Monday night. She was the mistress of a well known musician, who deserted her for another.

J. W. Simonton, General Agent of the Associated Press is in Chicago.

POLITICAL.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—The Republicans of the Second Congressional District nominated George A. Fosdick for the long and W. G. Greathouse for the short term.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

IRONTON, O., October 11, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Nightingale at 2 P. M. Up: Mountain Boy at 4 P. M., and American at 6 P. M. The river fell four inches to-day. Heavy showers at 4 P. M. Weather cloudy and pleasant.

PRISON REFORM CONGRESS

Delegates Arriving—Speaker Blaine Cannot Attend—Governor Hayes to Preside—Preliminary.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—The delegates to the National Congress on Penitentiary and Reformatory Discipline have arrived in considerable numbers. Every train brings additional members. A joint meeting was held this morning at the Spencer House of the general and local committees of arrangement, Ino. Wilcox, of New York, submitted a letter from Hon. J. G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in which he says that he will be deprived of the great pleasure and profit he should have derived from attending the Convention by the death of ex-Governor Denny, an intimate friend and neighbor, rendering it for him impossible to leave home. The Committee voted to invite Governor Hayes of Ohio to act as the presiding officer of the sessions, and to organize a general session for discipline, same at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Questions of vital moment, connected with penitentiary and reformatory science and discipline, are expected to come before this Congress, which is to be composed of specialists from every part of the country. Several foreign States will be present, as members, and more have sent delegates to represent them. A number of able papers have been communicated from Europe, in addition to those to be presented by American members. The Congress is expected to continue eight or ten days.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 11, 1870.

THE HORNET RELEASED.

United States District Attorney Davis yesterday gave orders that the owners of the steamer Hornet might continue fitting her out for the merchant service, as the evidence he was doing when the seizure was made, and that the trial trip, which the vessel was preventing from making, might be made, provided the United States Marshal and District Attorneys were on board and the trip a short one. Under the rulings of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Harmony against Mitchell, it is asserted that District Attorney Davis, or some of the United States officials can be held personally responsible for damages resulting from the seizure.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge Barnard to-day decided that a mortgage, made in 1858 and renewed in 1866, must be paid in gold, as the renewal is not equivalent to a new contract, not coming within the provisions of the legal tender act.

BENEVOLENT BEQUEST VOID.

Judge Barnard also decided that the bequest by the late Elizabeth Ludlow, of $20,000, to found a professorship in the Episcopal Theological Seminary of this city, is void, in consequence of paying during her life.

TILTON ON FULTON.

Theodore Tilton publishes in the Brooklyn *Union* this evening, with displayed headings, an article entitled "Rev. Lager Beer Fulton," including the original editorial of October 7th; the Boston dispatch of this morning announcing the libel suit, and the following reply: "I have the honor to say: When the above libel suit comes to trial, a well known and reliable gentleman will make affidavit that my statement in the Brooklyn *Union*, concerning the Rev. Justin D. Fulton striking several glasses of lager beer in a Bowery saloon on Sunday night, after preaching a sermon, is true. "THEODORE TILTON."

(Signed)

BADLY INDICTED.

Twenty-five indictments were found yesterday against the Morrisons, New Jersey, incendiaries, Gibson Kent, leader of the gang receiving eight indictments for arson.

FIRE RECHRES THE ENGLISH ERIE HOLDERS.

The protest of the representatives of the English stockholders against the action of the Erie meeting was nullified by the exhibition, by James Fisk and others, of actual stock which they found to their chagrin, might be quietly purchased in England and which was the nearest convenient point to water. Above the falls the Yellow-

DIAMONDS BY HANDFULS.

The Inexhaustible Diamond Fields of South Africa—The Gems Glitter Everywhere—Rich Deposits in the Red Wall of Negro Hats—Another Republic.

"Golconda" had a meaning once as a synonyms for a rich source of precious stones, but the wildest imagining about it are surpassed by what is declared to be verily true regarding the newly discovered diamond fields of Africa. A letter to the New York *World* assumes to relate the adventures of a fortune seeker in the new treasure grounds. While on a trading trip through the country he met an unusual number of travellers going in the opposite direction, and finally he learned that they had a number of small bags filled with small pebbles of almost every species, and that amongst them were many diamonds of great value, the owners being content to pick out the gems and throw away the mass of comparatively worthless stuff. Some of these bags, as he has since discovered, must have contained stones worth many thousands of dollars. This excited him so that he gave up his merchandising and struck across the country for the "diggings," and on his journey he picked up a shining pebble which his guide wanted to throw away in the dirt, but he thinks he is a diamond worth 50l. He writes:

All my expectations have been more than realized since I arrived in the diamond country, and I can thank my stars that I did not wait and return to the sea coast again with that horrible train of mule-carts. I have not stumbled over diamond pebbles, as some might infer from what I write, but I have done the next best thing—picked up rich claims of diamonds off the ground. A few weeks ago I witnessed the destruction of several rich claims, amounting in the aggregate to thousands of pounds sterling, and the whole route of the natives are all mustered up to their very eyes-ready for fight. Orders have been taken out of the bottom of the river. Soon after the excitement began, when 30 open claims were being diligently worked, and the instance the earth walls were studded with sparkling diamonds, the Boers, who had long since begun on all the huts standing along the banks of the streams, the walls torn down and dissolved in water, after which the diamonds were taken out whole. So far as my observation has gone, however, no hut has been discovered without the cement being well enough mashed. The gems taken in this way will probably amount to 12,000 per day value.

The three principal diggings on the Orange river have yielded 6,000 on. The correspondent was at a meeting of the President and Council of the Transvaal Republic, that seems to have been going on for a long time, when the news of the "court" ladies present appeared to be almost loaded down with diamonds. They also were the richest materials in diamonds. The most brilliant diamonds were shown off to their greatest advantage when contrasted with the dark complexion of the wearer, and many of the female guests from adjoining states. One lady in particular displayed a magnificent set of precious jewels. Her dark hair was rolled and puffed, and fairly studded with brilliants, she wore rings of priceless value on her white hands, and gold bracelets with galaxies of starry gems. On her bosom also was a single brilliant valued at 12,000. The handle of her fan even glittered with small gems. A person might have walked behind her for a mile and picked up the rich fragments from her person by the handful.

The place where the work of digging is now most actively going on are along the banks of the Orange River, from Aliwal to Griqua-town, and on the Vaal from above Platfburg to the junction with the Orange, including a district about as large as the State of Massachusetts. From present appearances I should judge that the supply of diamonds would be inexhaustible for many years, amid great hardships, via Marseilles and Paris), whence they will or have been forwarded to their homes in England.

IMPROVING THE OHIO

A Substitute Proposed for the Plan Now Being Prosecuted by Scientific Engineers.

A Louisville man is dissatisfied with the plan adopted by the United States Engineers for improving the Ohio river, and modestly offers his own plan, which he thinks will be a better plan, would be to contract the width by reducing the bottom, by dredging it out. So that, instead of elevating the surface and increasing the current, a specific effect would be produced, and at the same time all the water would fall into the deepened channel, causing the bar that now exists to scour to the depth of water which the dam was intended; that is, to contract the width.

The great obstruction to navigation at the bar is no more a cause of shallow water than is the want of solid material to deepen it. It is because a deep volume discharges the supply on a low rate of fall that the inequality of the surface is maintained, and the deeper and that the inequality of the surface is not as great as the inequality of the bottom, is because the fall and current in the deep water is less expensive to dredge out this one-eighth than to pull it over the bar. Instead of a level bed, it would be advisable to create an entire equality of current and depth. The present bars, when dredged out, would be found to be, as they are, an advantage to this system of improvement, for the bed of the river next to the shallow places, as much as four to one, above what would be the average if made to move in a narrow channel, and thus it would be equivalent to adding an amount of water equal to the entire low water supply. In order to make the plan clear, the width can be contracted one-half, and yet be wide enough for both channel and commerce in most places. Then this amount—let it be much or little—that is saved by reducing the width would deepen the entire bed of the river, and the current reduced in that proportion.

The difficulty in the line of the systems of improvement is, that every particle of material that is taken out of the channel and dropped into deep water places, is lost to the country to a very great depth, where greater depth is needed, and against which there can be but one objection, and that is the amount of the first outlay. The current through a narrow channel would be more rapid, and, by experience, proven to be wrong in practice. If our necessities demanded no more than the most that could be had by dredging, at a mere nominal cost, and continued from year to year as fast as experience might determine.

THE first fruits of the French order to our arms manufacturers reached this city from Paris from New York this week. About 10,000 Remington, 2,500 Spencer, and 10,000 unconverted Enfield rifles, and a large quantity of some other arms were on board. Altogether the ship is said to have carried between forty and fifty thousand rifles, a large quantity of ammunition, and about two hundred gentlemen who the spirit of travel led to France. Wild stories have been current in the last week of the number of guns carried on the Ville de Paris, one putting it at 100,000 rifles and 50,000 pistols. Another account of the matter was in the collective value given to all these arms, one thousand millions of francs, or 200,000,000 of cartridges, it was put at $250,000! At twenty dollars for the Remington and twenty-five for the Spencer the value of this lot of the two sorts which were actually on board would be more than $250,000, and the value of the whole contraband cargo probably exceeded six hundred thousand dollars. Besides the cargo carried by this vessel, there were 5,000 Peabody and 5,000 converted Enfield guns on the dock, which will be carried on the steamer which sails two weeks hence.

The deaths by yellow fever at New Orleans, Monday, were four.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Books—R. S. Davis & Co.
Grand Concert—Rink, Allegheny city, October 31.
Rooms for Rent—135 Grant street.
Situation Wanted—Box 4, Commercial office.
Situation Wanted—S. G.
Bookkeeping Wanted—A. C. E., Postoffice Box 714.
Potatoes, Apples, &c.—Henry Rea, Jr.
Oolong Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Newspaper Carriers Wanted—29 Fifth avenue.
Ladies' Stationery—R. S. Davis & Co.
Drug Clerk Wanted—Chas. Aule & Co.
Boarding—34 Watson street.
Situation Wanted—S.
Dissolution Notice—Morris & Rutan.
Situation Wanted—Box 9, Commercial office.
Oolong Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Memorial Convention—Third Presbyterian Church.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Springs—Morris & Rutan.
Patent Friction Grate—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Almore's Minced Meat—Reymer & Bro.
New Foreign Goods—Reymer & Bro.
Executors' Sales of Valuable Property.
English Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Academy of Music—The fall of Sedan.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Opera House—"East Lynne, or the Elopement.
Cincinnati Mercantile Library Hall.
Doctor, Academy—Professor Cowper.
Oak Land Park Driving Association—October 12, 13 and 14.

Cracker Meal.

Marvin's.
Cream Ale—For, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Slate—Aiken & Co.
Administration Notice—Maria Robinson.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Petty.
Machinery for Sale—Business.
Notice of Release of Bank Stock—A. L. Smith.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill.

YELLOWSTONE SCENERY.

The Devil's Slide—A Beautiful Cascade—The Mammoth Falls—Thousands of Geysers, Mud Volcanes and Hot Lakes.

[Montana Gazette, September 27.]

The Yellowstone expedition left Fort Ellis, Monday, August 22d, and camped on the Yellowstone, near Bottler's Ranch, the evening of August 23d. This is the last ranch on the frontier as you ascend the Yellowstone. Leaving there August 24th, they went up the river on this side as far as the mouth of Gardner's river, when they struck across the country to Warm Spring creek, on which they camped August 27th, less than a mile from where it empties into the Yellowstone. The scenery of the Yellowstone valley is both grand and picturesque, and is, probably, nowhere surpassed in its peculiar style. The most singular feature seen was the Devil's Slide, similar to those in Echo Canon, but much more massive. It consists of two immense perpendicular walls running down the side of a mountain. They were about half a mile long, and the largest was a hundred feet in height by thirty feet thick. Below their camp on Warm Spring creek the stream enters a canon, and a short distance below this is decidedly the most picturesque waterfall seen on the whole trip. The rock foundation about the falls is of sandstone which assumes the shape of spires and pinnacles, towering above the falls from forty to fifty feet. The stream is about 150 feet wide at the falls, and remarkably clear, forms in white rapids for a few feet, then plunges perpendicularly a hundred and twelve feet in a solid sheet of water, whose sides are nearly perpendicular, and all but impenetrable. The top of the gorge is fringed with pine trees, with which the falls are also find a foothold in its rocky sides.

About four miles below the falls, and directly to every one, they came to the falls of the Yellowstone. They are in a gorge so deep that at a distance of a mile distant the wildness of the forest is unbroken by the roar, while the general aspect of the country would lead the ordinary observer to suppose himself not within three miles of the river. They immediately went into camp about a mile from the falls, which were found on examination the party left the Fire-hole found four large hot spring lakes, the largest measuring four hundred feet in circumference. The water, boiling of course, is of the same character as those before mentioned, and all about the same temperature.

Crystallo unfolds its glassy cliffs. These are the giants of the land, on whom walt crowds of nameless vassals, over whom they tower in the mighty strength.

I had decided to follow the fortunes of the eiwagen as far as Cortina, in Ampezzo, where it stopped for the night. Our road terraced along a wooded valley, then, winding through Dobbiatico, which lay on either hand, took numerous to have special natures, a perfect fastness of mountains. As the night approached and the shadows became deeper, the weird individuality and almost human expression of some of these mighty giants, strange, abrupt and unlocked for, become almost oppressive. I came to think that they were monstrous ruins mad. Special y fearful was a high pile of rock, standing somewhat apart, the Galdstein, with great red gashes in the blood, and its sharp sides, the Ampezzo Valley once reached, down a disengaged road, I awoke from the Dolomite nightmare into which I had again fallen. Here were fields, houses, walls, signs of human vitality. The uncanny mountains still there on either hand, grimly keeping watch, but no longer the distance, among forests, and the river, dashing over and divining the gray stones, no longer bar and narrow the road. The strange fantasmas, leaving up to the mysterious valleys are left behind in the shadows of the incoming night.—*All the Year Round.*

Rules for the Examination of Treasury Clerks.

Those who have supposed that the Jenckes's civil service bill in proposing to introduce competitive examinations, was proposing a novelty in our governmental affairs, are enlightened by the subjoined outline of a schedule to serve as a guide in the examination of applicants for clerkships in the Treasury Department, which has been established in accordance with the act of March 3, 1853, which declares that "No clerk shall be appointed in either of the four classes until after he has been examined touching his qualifications for the office, which examination shall be in writing, to consist of three examines, one of them to be the chief of the bureau or office into which he is to be appointed, and the two others to be selected by the head of the Department. No other examination will be allowed, and no clerk will be assigned." The schedule is as follows:

Name, residence, place and date of birth; elementary education—mathematics, book-keeping, languages, &c.; special acquaintance with business, art or science; clerical experience generally; clerical experience (if any) in the service of the government; example illustrating the class of accounts or computations with which he is familiar; questions in notation; questions in numeration; questions in simple addition; questions in compound addition; questions in simple multiplication; questions in simple division; questions in fractions, decimal and vulgar; questions in reduction; questions in interest and discount, simple and compound; questions pertaining to the conversion of domestic and foreign currencies; questions pertaining to United States weights and measures; questions pertaining to United States weights and measures, metrical; questions pertaining to the Federal coinage; practical questions in the above; questions pertaining to grammar and orthography; geographical questions; historical questions pertaining to government; correspondence; miscellaneous questions, bearing either to further clearly with the subjects above specified, or to elicit acquaintance with other and more special branches. In the solution of numerical examples it is desirable that the work be proved, and the process of solution and proof stated.

Honolulu correspondence says that Commander Truxton, of the United States sloop of war Jamestown, requested Consul Adamson to haul most the colors of the Consular office in respect to the late Queen Dowager, which was declined, having received no official notification of the Queen's death from the United States Minister Resident. Truxton immediately ordered Lieutenant Cochrane and a guard of marines to haul mast the flag, by force, if necessary. The orders were obeyed, the Consul and Vice-Consul resisting. The Honolulu press are indignant and pronounce the invasion of Hawaiian ter itory by an armed force of the United States as a high-handed proceeding.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Vote for Congress, Prothonotary, County Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	CONGRESS, 22d Dist.			PROTHONOTARY.			COUNTY COMMISSIONER.			CORONER.			JURY COMMISSIONER.			DIRECTOR OF POOR.		
	Negley, Reg.	Hopkins, D.	Free, Ref.	McJunkin, R.	Sirwell, D.	Scull, Ref.	Scott, Reg.	Irvin, D.	Shaw, Ref.	West, Reg.	Wilson, D.	Miller, Ref.	Young, Reg.	Hayden, D.	Floyd, Ref.	Varner, Reg.	Connoly, D.	Thelin, Ref.
1st Ward	258	258	20	247	259	20	241	272	26	258	253	23	259	253	34			
2d Ward	160	176	60	139	183	60	154	187	60	154	183	60	154	183	60			
3d Ward	214	126	12				220	124	15	225	115	18	218	121	17			
4th Ward	209	134	11				210	134	11	226	115	18	208	134	11			
5th Ward	107	104	14				158	100	14	157	100	14	160	98	14			
6th Ward	427	265	27				427	265	27	430	263	27	424	267	40			
7th Ward	176	187	7				171	184	39	178	172	36	178	172	48			
8th Ward	142	142	54				142	142	54	142	142	54	142	142	54			
9th Ward	295	295	21				295	295	21	295	295	21	295	295	21			
10th Ward	261	261	1				257	258	1	257	258	1	258	261	1			
11th Ward	200	200	19				200	200	19	97	206	23	101	200	21			
12th Ward	181	181	34				181	181	34	181	181	34	181	181	34			
13th Ward, 1st p.	189	189	33				189	189	33	189	189	33	183	189	33			
13th Ward, 2d p.	135	135	2				135	135	2	135	135	2	130	135	2			
14th Ward	194	194	41				193	80	39	197	80	40	182	82	52			
15th Ward	156	156	20				156	156	20	156	156	20	156	156	20			
16th Ward	184	192	17				179	198	17	174	198	28	181	200	18			
17th Ward	142	146	12				145	134	12	142	146	12	142	146	12			
17th Ward	322	244	54				314	249	37	313	244	9	327	240	52			
18th Ward	74	74	14				74	74	14	74	74	14	74	74	14			
19th Ward	290	58	29				290	58	29	290	58	29	290	58	29			
20th Ward	219	104	34				204	122	34	204	122	34	204	122	34			
21st Ward	171	108	44				167	124	44	167	124	44	167	124	44			
22d Ward	90	109	24				87	111	17	88	111	17	89	111	17			
23d Ward	90	109	24				87	111	17	88	111	17	89	111	17			
24th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
25th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
26th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
27th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
28th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
29th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
30th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
31st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
32d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
33d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
34th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
35th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
36th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
37th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
38th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
39th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
40th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
41st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
42d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
43d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
44th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
45th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
46th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
47th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
48th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
49th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
50th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
51st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
52d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
53d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
54th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
55th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
56th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
57th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
58th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
59th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
60th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
61st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
62d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
63d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
64th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
65th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
66th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
67th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
68th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
69th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
70th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
71st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
72d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
73d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
74th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
75th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
76th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
77th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
78th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
79th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
80th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
81st Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
82d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
83d Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
84th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
85th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
86th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
87th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
88th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
89th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
90th Ward							254	186	8	89	186	8	89	186	8			
91st Ward							254	186